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6229
SEASON OF 1895.



PRICED CATALOGUE

OF

Trees, Plants, Vines, Etc.



GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

NURSERYMAN

J. F. CECIL

FRUIT-GROWER

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Two Miles North on Central Avenue Road.

DOUGLASS, PRINTER, TOPEKA, KAS.

To My Patrons.



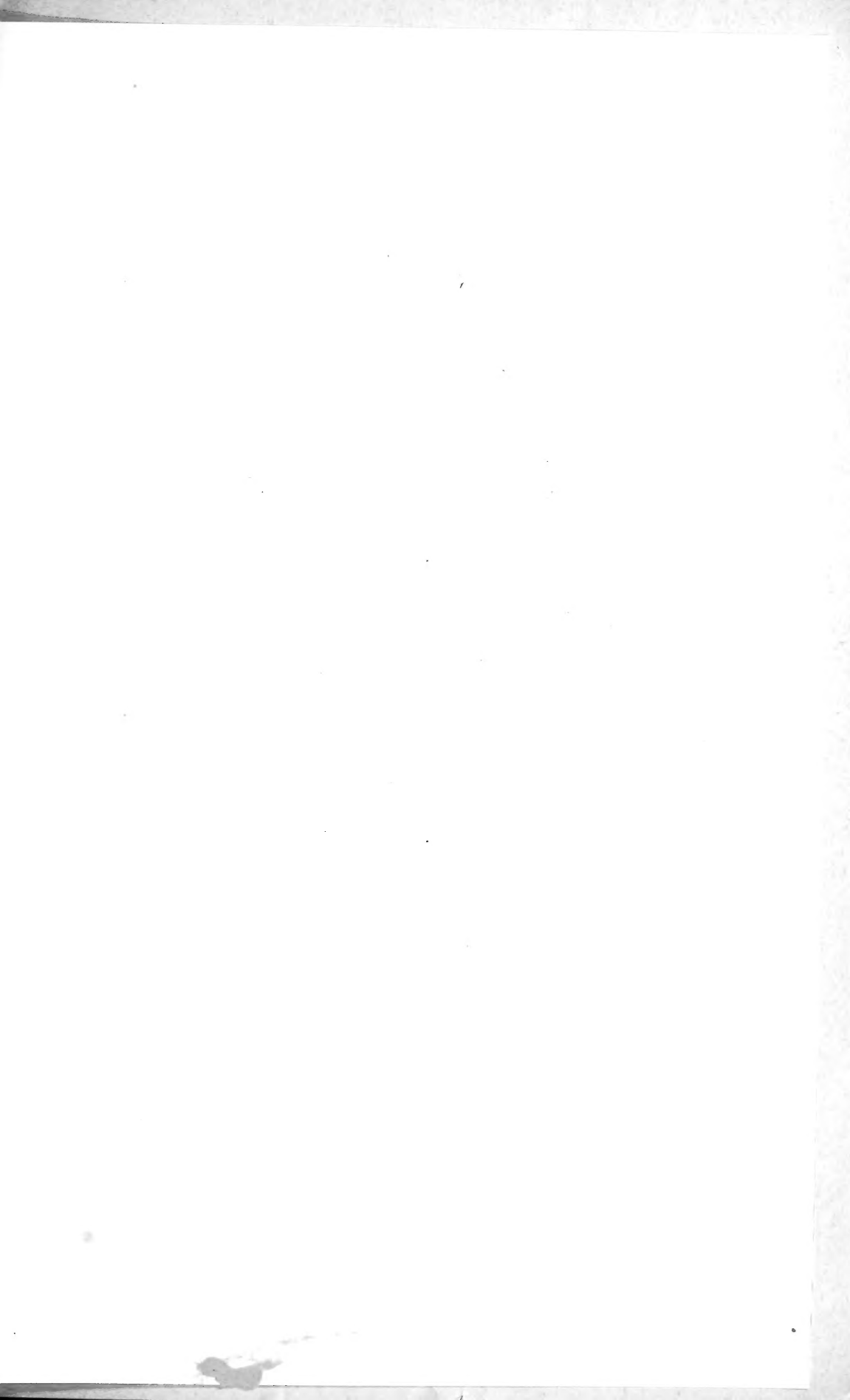
Herewith, I present my list of stock, and prices for spring of 1895. I desire to thank those who have favored me with their orders in the past. We strive rather to keep all old customers than to gain new ones, and we labor to serve all new ones so that they may become regular customers. Mistakes—we make them; so do others. We hold ourselves ready to correct them as soon as possible, and we ask our patrons to give immediate notice of any mistake of ours.

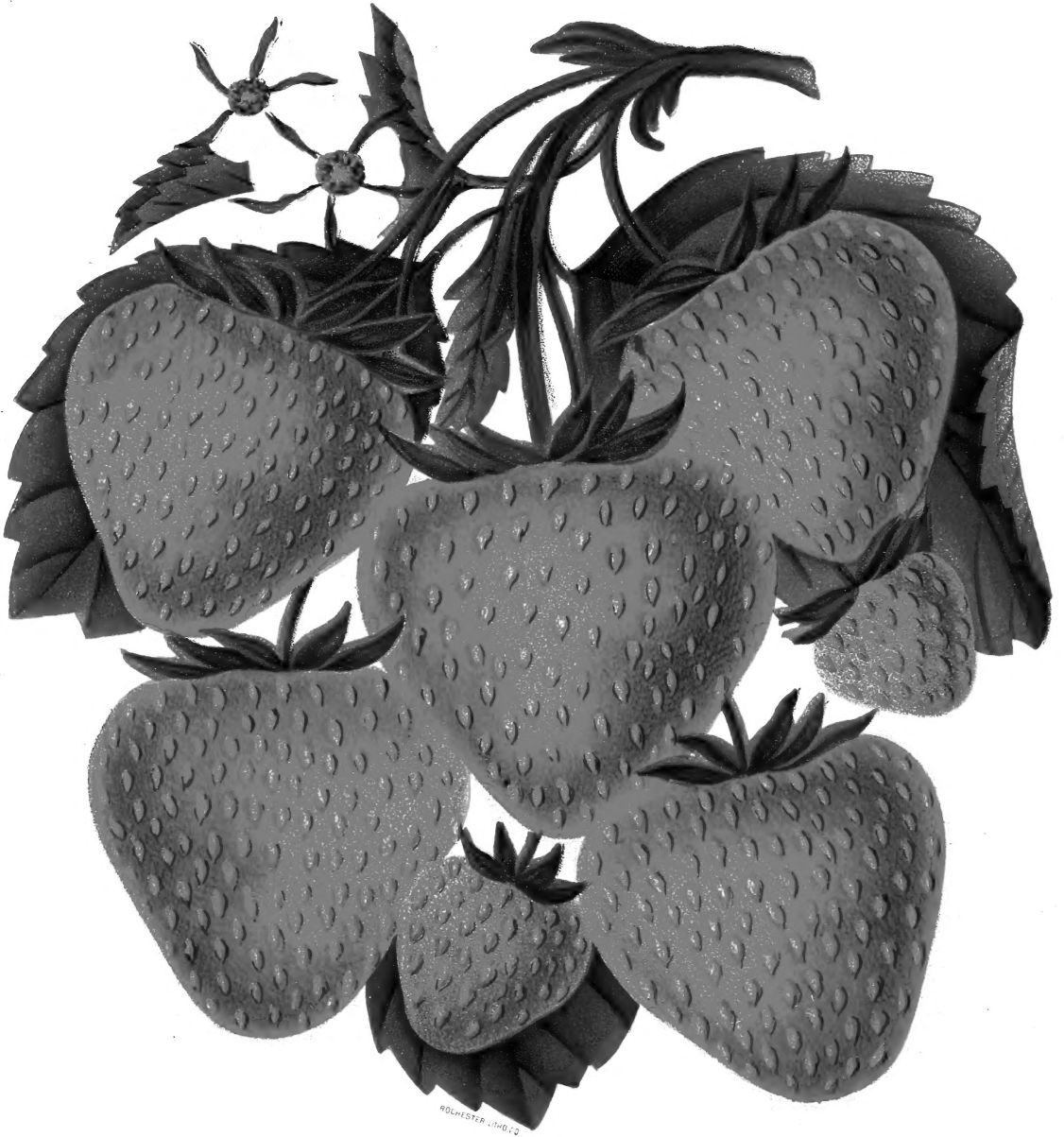
Our Guarantee.—While we are very careful in the handling of our stock, and exercise the greatest diligence to have everything true to name, it is mutually agreed to between the purchaser and myself, that in the event anything should prove untrue to the label, I am not to be held liable for any damages greater than the amount paid for such stock.

Shipping.—We have good facilities for shipping to all parts of the country, and are able to get stock off on short notice, but it is to our mutual advantage to have early orders; remember, that early spring planting is most successful. We prefer to have purchaser give explicit shipping directions, but when this is not done we will forward stock as we think best.

Remittances.—Should be made by P. O. or express money order, bank draft, or registered letter, and made in any other way is at the risk of the sender.

How to Order.—Write plainly and do not forget to give name and address, plainly. We get orders sometimes without names, and this always causes delay and loss to the purchaser and trouble to us.





GREENVILLE.

The "Greenville" originated on the fruit farm of E. M. Buechly, of Darke Co., Ohio, in 1883. It has been thoroughly tried at the experimental stations for the past five years, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It leads for productiveness, market, home-use, and general purpose; combines earliness, firmness, large size, good quality, very even and fine color, with wonderful vigor and health of plant; free from rust, and attains its greatest productiveness when planted near Beder Wood.

New and Special Fruits.

WE OFFER the following new and rare fruits this spring for the first time. Our stock has come from the originators and introducers, and they have received unstinted praise from competent sources for many years, and are so well established that we feel justified in offering them to our cuspatrons at the very reasonable prices we ask. We call especial attention to the many testimonials concerning these fruits.

✓ The "Greenville Strawberry."

(See Frontispiece.)

DESCRIPTION.—Berries of large size, good quality, medium texture very productive, season medium to late, color very even and fine, flowers pistillate, plants very vigorous and free from rust.

"GREENVILLE."—Plants strong and vigorous, very free from rust. Ripe, June 22. Productiveness 9.6 (on scale of 10); size, medium to large; shape, round conical; large berries—often corrugated; color, light crimson; quality, 8; firmness medium. While we have some berries that excel it here in productiveness and size, as a whole it is one of the most promising grown.—L. R. Taft, Horticulturist Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, July 3, 1893.

The "Greenville" Strawberry pleased me well. It was large, good grower, berries held out well in size.—J. S. Browne, Experiment Station, Alton, Illinois, July 30, 1893.

We are much pleased with the "Greenville" Strawberry. The plants were strong and free from blight. The fruit had a good color. It was large, firm and of good quality. In productiveness it compared favorably with Bubach and Haverland.—M. H. Beckwith, Horticulturist Delaware Experiment Station, Newark, Delaware, July 30, 1893.

The "Greenville," which you sent us in the spring of '92, has done splendidly this season. Am much pleased with it. It holds out well to the last.—C. W. Prescott, Experiment Station, Marengo, Illinois, July 3, '93.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, July 8, 1893.

The "Greenville" has yielded fairly well. The fruit is of good size and quality.—E. S. Goff, Horticulturist Wisconsin Experiment Station.

STATE COLLEGE, PENN., July 8, 1893.

E. M. Buechly, Greenville, O., Dear Sir—This is the first year we are able to make a full report upon the "Greenville" Strawberry. Each variety was planted both in hill and matted row system. Our pickers were delighted over the "Greenville," and on our record sheets it stands above all other varieties in yield. In matted row it gave nearly twice the yield of Crescent, and is 25 per cent. better than the second on the list—Shuster's Gem. In the hill system it stands highest but one. I can only repeat the good report formerly made upon the flavor and quality of this berry, and in my experience of three years with it I make no exception in recommending it as THE BEST strawberry for either the MARKET OR HOME GARDEN.—Geo. C. Butz, Horticulturist Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment station.

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA, July 9, 1893.

The "Greenville" Strawberry still maintains its reputation for size and productiveness, and in comparing it with our other varieties, "Greenville" was among the best.—J. Troop, Horticulturist Experiment Station.

R. L. Watts, Horticulturist Agricultural Experiment Station, of Knoxville, Tennessee, writes under date of June 15, 1893: First ripe fruit of the "Greenville" May 3. Of 33 other sorts on trial here a few gave ripe specimens 3 or 4 days earlier. Vigor of plants very good. Quality very good. Form desirable. Firmness quite good. Productiveness fair. I am quite well pleased with the variety, but of course I can not write definitely as to its merits until we try it further.

FT. HILL, S. C. June 7, 1893.

E. M. Buechly, Greenville, O., Dear Sir—Replying to your favor in regard to behavior of "Greenville Strawberry, I will say that it ripens a week earlier than the Sharpless and Wilson. The berry is a little larger than the Wilson, fine in texture, superior in flavor. Leaves small and erect, and comparatively free from rust. It was not planted near Crescent and Michael's Early, but gave ripe berries at the same time. I consider it a valuable acquisition to our list of varieties.—J. S. Newman, Vice Director Experiment station.

ST. ANTHONY'S PARK, MINN., July 17, 1893.

Your "Greenville" has done finely here this season, and I shall give it a very high place in my Summer's report on fruit. I regard it as a variety well worthy of trial by berry growers.—Samuel B. Green, Horticulturist Minnesota Experiment Station.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, July 18, 1893.

The plants of "Greenville" have proved hardy and made a vigorous growth; the first bloom on these plants was noted May 5, full bloom May 13. First ripe fruit June 7, heaviest picking June 15. The berries have been of medium size, quality good, fairly firm. The yield was rather light, but conditions were rather against them—a good deal of water washing down over that part of the ground.—S. C. Mason, Horticulturist Experiment station.

WATERVILLE, OHIO, August 21, 1893.

"Greenville" proved to be very productive this season, and I was agreeably surprised to find the fruit to be of the very best quality. I consider it, therefore, not only a great market berry, but also the best for home use.—W. W. Farnsworth, Secretary Ohio State Horticultural Society.

TRYONVILLE, PENN., July 14, 1894.

Considering the extreme dry and hot weather that we had in this section, the "Greenville" did remarkably well for me this season. The fruit was large, and held out good size until the end of the season the best of any variety that I had. It is certainly a grand berry.—Geo. W. Tryon.

JULY 14, 1894.

"Greenville"—This season's trial confirms the good reports made last year. The plants are healthy, productive, and the variety a valuable one to grow for home market.—Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station.

The National Nurseryman for July says: "A. L. Wood, of Rochester, brought to this office several boxes of fine specimens of the 'Greenville Strawberry. The variety can not be surpassed. The flavor is pronounced; and there is a richness which we have not found in any other strawberry.'

MARENGO, ILLINOIS, July, 10, 1894.—"Greenville" did well.—C. W. Prescott.

The next and probably most promising of recent introductions is the "Greenville." This was growing in a field side by side with the Marshall. The plants looked remarkably strong and vigorous, with healthy foliage, and a tendency to multiply rapidly. Very productive, of large sized fruit, with a tendency to fruit in large clusters. The flavor is good. In form it

would rank with Bubach. The berry is irregular in shape (only a few of the first ones—E. M. Buechly.) However, it is without the white tip, which is an objectionable feature of Bidwell.—J. J. D. in *Rural New Yorker*.

AMHERST, MASS., July 13, 1894.
The "Greenville" has been one of the best with us as to productiveness. In quality it is not quite up to the standard, but will prove valuable for market.—Very truly yours, S. T. Maynard, of Massachusetts Experiment Station.

NEWARK, DELA., July 14, 1894.
The "Greenville" Strawberry has given excellent satisfaction this season. The plants made a vigorous growth and the foliage has been very healthy throughout the season. Fruit large and held its size well to the last. It was one of the most productive varieties.—M. H. Beckwith, Horticulturist.

WOOSTER, OHIO, July 13, 1894.
We are better pleased than ever with "Greenville" for home use or near market. It is not quite as firm as we had thought, but for size, appearance and productiveness, it rather exceeds our expectations. We put it at the head of the list for the above purposes.—W. J. Green, Horticulturist, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

LAFAYETTE, IND., July 16, 1894.
The "Greenville" Strawberry was still among our best varieties again this season.—J. Troop, Horticulturist, Indiana Experiment Station.

GENEVA, NEW YORK, July 13, 1894.
Replying to your card just received, will say that the "Greenville" Strawberry gave us some very fine fruit this year, but the bed was located in an unfavorable place, and the yield is therefore hardly comparable with that of varieties in a more favorable location.—Peter Collier, Director New York Agricultural Experiment station.

NORTH COLLINS, NEW YORK, July 12, 1894.
It is a pleasure to report on the "Greenville" Strawberry. While it has no prominent characteristic points as grown this season on my place, it is one of the most valuable market strawberries I have tested in a long time. A strong, healthy grower, immensely productive, fruit large, color fine, fairly firm; in fact, a good all around berry, that I now believe will be grown for market inside of five years more extensively than any other variety. I had varieties growing in the same field that have been extensively advertised and highly praised that were a complete failure. "Greenville" has come to stay with us.—E. Willett.

The "Gardner" Strawberry.

ITS HISTORY.—This berry was found growing wild in one of our red cedar groves, six years ago. When found there were but four plants. The large berries on plants growing in solid sod attracted our attention. We thought that a variety that would yield such stems of large berries in sod, would do pretty well cultivated, and we have not been disappointed. It is a staminate variety; plants very stocky and large, averaging from 16 to 18 inches in height. It fruits very heavy. Is a berry shaped about like the Crescent, but very much larger, and holds its size down to the last pickling better than any variety we have ever grown. Ripens very early. It is a fast runner, entirely covering the ground in one season, set three feet apart in rows and rows three and one-half feet apart. Flavor, very rich, nearest the wild strawberry flavor of any variety we have ever grown.—Gardner & Son, Iowa.

TESTIMONIALS:

Messrs. Gardner & Son, Osage, Gentlemen—I have been engaged in cultivating small fruit for twenty-five years; have made special test with twenty or more varieties, among them Parker Earle, Beder

Wood, Haight's Seedling, Jessie, Michal's Early. Of staminate varieties I find the Gardner's Seedling a prolific bearer, a good fertilizer and runner, fully equal to the Crescent. I am glad to recommend your seedling to the public, and herewith send an order for 100 more plants. Respectfully, Isaac Clason.

Last year we noted in *Rural Life* the promise of the new seedling strawberry originated by C. F. Gardner, of Osage, Iowa. This season we have given attention to the plant, blossom and fruit. Joining our observations to the reports of the originator and others, we conclude the Gardner will have a place in our select list. It is hard in these days to produce a variety that excels in every point some of our favorites. But I can safely say that as a pollen bearer the Gardner is scarcely equalled, and in the quantity of fruit it sets, it equals Parker Earle. In size, color and quality, it is not superior to Haverland. In color it is not quite equal to the latter. But it has a merit not possessed by Crescent, Parker Earle, Beder Wood, Warfield, or Haverland; it holds up well in shipping. Mr. Gardner sent us four boxes that were delayed in some way and reached us two days after the letter and the letter was as slow as is passenger travel between Osage and Ames. Yet we failed to find a crushed berry in the boxes. Our guess is that friend Gardner has discovered a very valuable strawberry.—*Prof. J. L. Budd, Rural Life, June 29.*

C. F. Gardner & Son, Gentlemen—Permit me to congratulate you on the success of your new strawberry, the Gardner, and at the same time recommend it to the public. I believe it has never been equalled. You have done the profession a valuable service in bringing out this new berry. Sincerely yours, J. W. Annis, office of city Mayor.

Messrs. Gardner & Son, Dear Sirs—The Gardner Strawberry is the finest that I have ever seen. Fruit very large and even all over the patch, and very fine flavored. It is truly a wonderful sight to see the large clusters of berries held up 6 to 10 inches from the ground, out of the dirt, by such monster fruit stems as this variety has. You have got a good thing, and I wish you the best of success in introducing it. Yours truly, E. S. Fonda, President Mitchell County Agricultural Society.

Price, per 3 plants	\$ 50
" " dozen plants	2 00

The Eldorado Blackberry.

has been under cultivation for twelve years, and has been tested for several seasons at the Experiment Stations, as the following testimonials will show, to which attention is called:

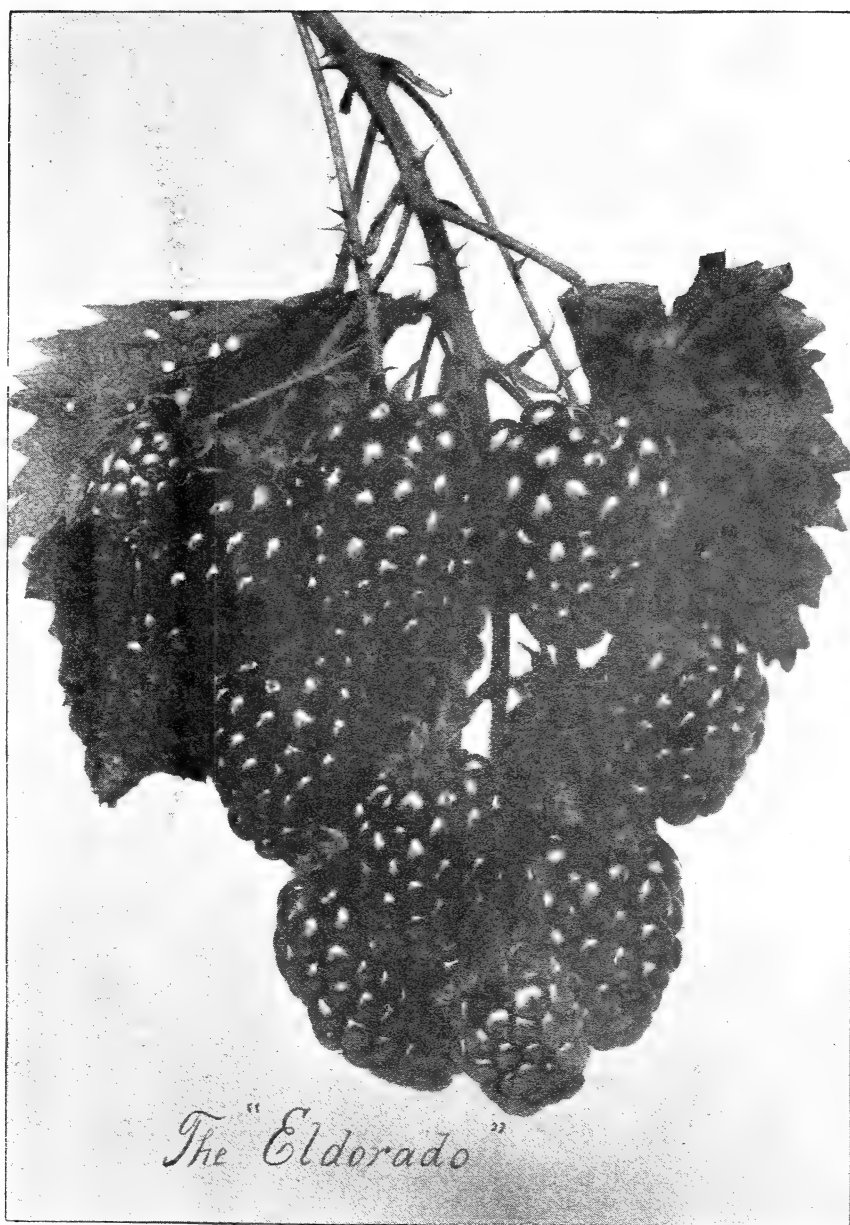
EXPERIMENT STATION, ST. ANTHONY PARK, MINN., Aug. 9, 1892.

The Eldorado Blackberry sent us in '91 is bearing some fruit this year, which is just ripening. The fruit is of good size and the plants healthy. They came through the winter in good shape and probably would have borne more fruit but for the excessive rains. Yours truly, Samuel B. Green, Horticulturist.

From last year's experience I can say that the Eldorado is an immense producer; the berry ripens easily and is very sweet; medium in size, second early. The yield was much greater than of any other variety in our grounds last year. Geo. C. Butz, Horticulturist, State College, Pa., Aug. 31, 1893.

OHIO EXPERIMENT STATION, Nov. 28, 1894.

The weather was too dry here this season for blackberries, but the Eldorado gave us some good berries and a fair crop. The berries are large and of better quality than the Snyder, and I believe it is as hardy. It will take high rank among the hardy sorts, and at present I think *it will take the lead*.—W. J. Green, Horticulturist



The ☼ Eldorado ☼ Blackberry.

Originated in Western Ohio and was first brought to notice by E. M. Buechly, Greenville, Ohio. It was offered for sale for the first time in the Spring of 1894. It is highly recommended by a number of Experiment Stations, and by H. E. VanDeman, U. S. Pomologist, in his annual report for 1891 and '92. He describes it as follows: "Fruit medium to large, oblong conical, irregular, with very large drupes, small seeds and core. Quality excellent."

Its merits are **GOOD SIZE, EXTRA FINE QUALITY, EXTREME HARDINESS AND GREAT PRODUCTIVENESS**; a rare combination not found so far in any other Blackberry.

Blackberries arrived in due time. They were of good size and very fine flavor.—W. W. Farnsworth, Secretary Ohio State Horticultural Society, Aug. 6, 1892.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1892.

Your card of the 23d and the box containing specimens of the Eldorado blackberry came all right. This is just what we want, and I am delighted with the berry. The berries have no core, and are as sweet and delicious as any blackberry I ever tasted grown under the most favorable circumstances. Since my boyhood I have gathered wild berries in many states, and as you know, the blackberry reaches its perfection beside some old rotten log, where nature has mulched it and manured it, but I have never tasted anything better than these specimens of Eldorado which you have just sent. Very truly, H. E. VanDeman, Pomologist.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, O., July 27, 1893.

Dear Sir: The blackberries which you sent on the 23d inst. arrived yesterday in a good state of preservation. Several of us tasted them, and all agree that they were of superior flavor and very sweet. Yours truly, M. Crawford.

W. J. Green says: Blackberries were much injured by the cold winter—none but the hardiest escaping. A new variety, not introduced, called the Eldorado, passed through the winter quite as well as Snyder and Ancient Briton; it is larger and better quality than Snyder, and seems to be very promising.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22, 1892.

The specimen of Eldorado blackberry is at hand, and I have secured a photograph of the better cluster. It is certainly far superior to Snyder in size and quality, and if it proves as hardy, will be a valuable acquisition. I would advise you to send plants to your State Experiment Station at Columbus, and perhaps a few others, for thorough testing. Yours truly, H. E. VanDeman, Pomologist.

The Eldorado Blackberry plants that you sent me last season are making a wonderful growth this season. One stalk that was broken down about two weeks ago by a severe wind storm was fully an inch in diameter. The bushes are quite heavily loaded with fruit, which will not be ripe here until about three weeks from this time.—G. W. Tryon, Crawford County, Pa.

Under date of June 29, 1892, Prof. J. Throop, Horticulturist Indiana Experiment Station, LaFayette, Ind., says: Blackberries are not ripening yet, but the Eldorado, which you sent us for trial last year, promises to give us a good crop.

The Eldorado has remarkably healthy foliage: is productive and the fruit is large and fine flavored. It certainly appears worthy of trial by planters.—Ad Interim report by B. F. Albaugh, Covington, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 2, 1892.

E. M. Buechly, Dear Sir—The Eldorado has done finely with us this season. It seems to be as hardy as Snyder; is larger and of better quality. It seems about as near what fruit growers want in a blackberry as anything I am acquainted with. Of course further trial of it may compel me to change my opinion, but I have great faith in the Eldorado. Yours truly, W. J. Green, Horticulturist Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Eldorado is the most promising of the newer hardy blackberries. It appears to be as hardy as Snyder, and is larger and of better quality.—Ohio Experiment Station, Report of 1892. Price, 25 cts. each; \$2 per doz.

Apples.

The apple is deservedly called "The King of Fruits. It is first in importance and general culture.

While it is true that ordinary soil and attention will bring remunera-

tive crops, deeper soils and thorough cultivation will yield greater profits.

We aim to propagate the most desirable varieties for the West and Southwest.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.	Per 1,000
Two and three years old, 4½ to 6 feet.....	\$0.10	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$60.00
Two years old, 4 to 5 feet.....	.08	.80	6.00	40.00
Two years old, 3 to 4 feet.....	—	.50	3.00	20.00

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Benoni.—Medium, red, tender juicy.

Cooper's Early White.—Medium, yellow, acid, crisp, an early and abundant bearer.

Early Harvest.—Medium to large, yellow; July.

Red Astrachan.—Large, red striped, acid; July and August.

Red June.—Small to medium, red, good flavor, productive.

Sweet Bough.—Large, yellow, very productive; August.

Yellow Transparent.—Medium to large, very early and abundant bearer.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Bailey Sweet.—Medium, red striped, rich, spicy flavor; September and October.

Grimes' Golden.—Medium to large, yellow, oblong, rich; October and November.

Haas.—Good sized, striped, juicy, sub-acid.

Lowell.—Large, waxen yellow, juicy, good quality; September.

Maiden's Blush.—Large, yellow with blush, tender, sub-acid.

Penn. Red Streak.—Medium to large, deep red, flesh yellow, rich, juicy.

Summer Rambo.—Very large, yellow with red stripes, possesses the old Rambo flavor, productive; September.

Snow.—Medium, deep red with white flesh; October.

Wealthy.—Large, red, sub-acid, productive; October.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Ben Davis.—Large, striped, reliable, good market.

Jonathan.—Medium, red, rich, early bearer, good for home use or market; November and December.

Mammoth Black Twig.—Large, red striped, an early and abundant bearer.

Missouri Pippin.—Medium to large, red, good for home use or market.

Rowles' Genet.—Medium, red and yellow, crisp, juicy, pleasant; December to April.

Rome Beauty.—Large, red and yellow, tender, quality good.

Smith's Cider.—Large, red and yellow, tender, juicy, good early winter.

Willow Twig.—Large, globular, greenish yellow, striped, good keeper.

Wine Sap.—An old favorite, fine in quality when well grown, good keeper.

York Imperial.—Large, striped, angular, productive, good market variety.

Crab Apples.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Two years old, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.15	\$1.50	\$10.00
Two years old, 4 to 5 feet.....	.10	1.00	7.50

VARIETIES.

Hyslop.—Large, deep red, a beautiful as well as popular variety; September.

Martha.—Good size, glossy yellow, shaded bright red, mild, tart.

Transcendent.—Large, striped, very productive, very popular.

Whitney.—Large, one of the best.

Pears.

Standards should be planted 18 to 20 feet apart, and dwarfs 8 to 10 feet each way. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before, and well cultivated after planting until they come into bearing. Do not plant standards too deep, but about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery. Dwarfs should be planted 4 inches deeper than the union of the top and quince stock so that the pear will ultimately throw out roots and in so doing the size of the tree will be increased and its life prolonged.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Standards, Extra, 5 to 7 feet, 3 years old.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	—
" No. 1, 4 to 5 feet, 2 years old.....	.30	3.00	\$20.00
Dwarf, No. 1, 3 to 4 feet, 2 years old.....	.25	2.50	18.00

VARIETIES.

(S, standard; D. dwarf; S and D, both standard and dwarf.)

Bartlett Seckle.—Good size, hardy, vigorous and productive, of highest quality, rich and well-flavored, high color. A cross between two of the oldest and best varieties, combining the best qualities of each. 35 cents.

Bartlett.—S and D, large, yellow shaded, juicy, rich, very good.

Clapp's Favorite.—S and D; very large, yellow and crimson; melting, buttery, vinous, very good; July.

Dutchess.—D; very large, greenish yellow, juicy; good; September.

Howell.—S and D; large, productive, sweet, melting; September.

Seckle.—S and D; small, brown, juicy, of the highest flavor; September.

Sheldon.—S; large, russet red, rich, delicious; October.

Anjou.—S and D; very large, greenish-yellow, quality of the best; November and December.

Lawrence.—S and D; medium, yellow, pleasant flavor; November and December.

Giffard.—An excellent variety, medium, greenish yellow, red in the sun, very early, very productive; July.

Rutter.—Fruit large and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish-yellow sprinkled with russet, flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous, good bearer, very good; tree an exceedingly strong, vigorous grower, early and abundant bearer; October and November.

Wilder Early.—The good points of this new pear are stated by Chas. A. Green, as follows: "(1) Earliness in ripening; (2) superior quality; (3) no rotting at the core; (4) long keeping and superior shipping qualities; (5) great beauty and productiveness, bearing every year, and on young trees; (6) Great vigor, often growing six to seven feet from the bud in one season; (7) Hardiness and strong constitution, which enables it to thrive and endure neglect where many other varieties would prove a failure. Small core with few seeds."

Kieffer.—"The fact that large growers who planted orchards of it several years ago are still planting it largely is the best evidence of its value. While not of best quality, properly ripened it is a fair desert fruit, and one of the very best for canning and preserving. Its large size and handsome appearance will always cause it to sell readily on the market. Its free-



dom from blight, early bearing, wonderful productiveness, exceedingly vigorous growth and handsome appearance all indicate that it has come to stay." October and November.

Cherries.

Plant eighteen feet apart; head the trees low, give good cultivation for the first few years after setting. Cherries demand a soil free from stagnant water.

PRICES.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Two years old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
Two years old, 3 to 4 feet.....	.20	2.00	15.00
Two years old, 2 to 3 feet.....	.15	1.25	10.00

Early Richmond.—Medium, red, juicy, acid, good, early bearer, productive; May and June.

English Morello.—Large, dark red, nearly black when fully ripe, flesh tender, juicy, a rich sub-acid flavor, and early and heavy bearer. Very late.

Montmorency Ordinaire.—Tree, a stout but slow grower. Ellwanger & Barry say: "A beautiful, large, red cherry; larger and finer than Early Richmond, and ten days later. Being extraordinarily prolific and very hardy, it can be recommended as a variety of great value."

Ostheim.—This cherry belongs to the Morello class, but is almost sweet. Has been found hardy as far north as Minnesota and trees bearing in this state give excellent satisfaction. A prominent fruit grower of central Kansas wrote me three years ago that this variety was equal to the English Morello in every respect and far superior to it in quality. A young and abundant bearer.

Wragg.—Originated in Iowa. Tree vigorous and hardy, very productive, bears young, fruit large, very dark, rich, ripens very late.

Peaches.

Prices—unless otherwise noted.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.15	\$1.50	\$10.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.10	1.00	7.50

Alexander.—Medium size; greenish-white, nearly covered with red; juicy, sweet; very early; cling.

Crawford's Early.—Large, yellow, of excellent quality; free.

Crawford's Late.—Very large, yellow, one of the finest, ripens two or three weeks later than the above variety.

Crosby.—Medium, rich orange, splashed with carmine on sunny side; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sweet; free. This is the so-called frost proof peach. Price, 25 cents.

Elberta.—Large, yellow with red check, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality; an excellent market variety; follows Crawford's Early; free.

"President Barry asked Mr. Hale to give his opinion of new and old hardy peaches. Mr. Hale said that Hill's Chili never misses in Connecticut, always bears a fair crop. The Alexander type seldom fails, as it is very hardy. The Elberta is *one of the most hardy of all peaches and one of the most sure to bear large crops of handsome, marketable fruit*. Crosby is equally hardy, has never failed for eleven years to ripen in Connecticut. It ripens with Old Mixon; that is, after Crawford's Early. Beer's Smock is a profuse bearer. Stephens' Rareripe is hardy but not attractive in appearance."

"A member from Seneca Lake region stated that Stephens' Rareripe was with him one of the best of all; white, with red cheek, very large, no mildew. Elberta with him also was one of the finest in cultivation; he had grown Elberta for several years and looked forward to its fruiting with

great interest, and was delighted with the results."—*Ext. from W. N. Y. Hort. Soc., Jan. 24, 1894.*

Foster.—Large, deep orange red, flesh yellow, one of the richest peaches; August.

Hill's Chili.—Medium size, dull yellow, tree very hardy, a good bearer, late.

Heath Cling.—Large, white, juicy, good; October.

Mountain Rose.—Large, red, flesh white, juicy; July.

Old Mixon Cling.—Large, one of the best clings.

Old Mixon Free.—Large, greenish white and red, flesh pale, juicy, rich. Tree hardy and productive; September.

Muir.—Large, yellow, very sweet, valuable for canning.

Reeves' Favorite.—Large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy; July and August.

Thurber.—Large, skin white with red cheek. Valuable for market; free.

Smock.—Large, yellow and red, yellow flesh, good market variety; free; September.

Stump the World.—Very large, white with red cheek; very productive

Plums.

We take the following from Henry Lutts' "Guide to Plum Culture." Coming as it does from one of the most successful plum growers in the United States, is a pointer on one of the most vexed questions of plum growing:

"Insects.—The most injurious insect to the plum in the United States is the curculio or plum weevil, which is the uncompromising foe of all smooth stone fruits. Were it not for this 'little Turk,' plums, apricots, nectarines and cherries could be grown by everyone.

"By carefully watching this insect and studying its habits, you will find it very exacting. It does not take the first fruit which it happens to come across, but passes from limb to limb, until it finds the plums in just the right condition. The fruit remains in this condition, which suits the purposes of the curculio, during a period of from five to ten days, according to the variety. Plums which become hard and downy pass that stage sooner than those that are smooth and soft in their growth. Of this we will speak hereafter.

"The curculio first commences on some varieties of the pear, like Bartlett, Duchess, etc. It punctures and cuts them until frequently the crop is ruined for market. It then takes the cherry, apricot, nectarine and plum.

"On this fruit, if not interrupted, it does its work effectually, not failing to reach a single specimen. Yet this insect is a slow worker, spending from fifteen to twenty minutes puncturing a plum, on an average. Reckoning that it may work on four plums an hour, or forty per day, with ten days' time to attend to plums, one curculio would sting four hundred plums, which is undoubtedly a large number. When we consider that not infrequently we catch from twenty to thirty insects from a tree in a single season, it is quite evident that but few plums will fail to be destroyed. The curculio does but little work on cold, windy days, and not any when the trees are wet from either rain or dew. Occasionally we have a cold, rainy spell at the time when the plum is in the right condition for the curculio to do its work. Then we often have what is called a plum year. Of late years there have been a great many remedies recommended to repel the attack of the curculio, mostly in the shape of spray, fumes, etc. The one that has been recommended most strongly of late is Paris Green, sprayed on the fruit when quite small. But this failed when put to the test by practical fruit growers.

"At the January meeting of Western N. Y. Horticultural Society, President Barry in his annual address, spoke of spraying with arsenic for the plum curculio, and said the foliage of both peach and plum are liable to be

injured, and at its best cannot be depended upon with the same certainty as the jarring process. He favors jarring as a certain, safe and economical method to save our fruit. President Barry speaks from a lifelong experience, and knows exactly what he was talking about, and any one, "professors" or others, who take exceptions to his plan need only to visit their orchards or examine their fruits on exhibition tables to be convinced that Mr. Barry has no superior in fruit culture. After testing spraying until I was satisfied as to the uncertain results, I have resorted to the jarring process.

"The Jarring Process for Catching Curculios"—Consists in spreading a cloth under the tree as far as the branches extend, then with a heavy hammer striking a quick blow against the stub of a limb or an iron plug that has been inserted in the tree for the purpose. The tree must receive a quick stroke that will produce a shock. The insect will then immediately release its hold and fall on the sheet, where it will "play possum." It is then gathered up and destroyed.

"The time to commence jarring can only be determined by examining the plums daily. They usually commence work as soon as the bloom falls from the following kinds: Lombard, Richland, Spaulding, Shropshire, Damson, Peters' Yellow Gage, Green Gage, Reine Claude and similar plums that develop quickly and become hard and downy. Most of these varieties have a particular habit of exuding gum when the skin has been punctured. This forces the egg out of the cavity where it has been deposited and it fails to hatch. Herein lies the secret of the curculio-proof plums, and just in proportion as gum exudes from the puncture, will they be found curculio-proof. Wild Goose and Miner are of that type and all Japans. If the curculio are kept from them one week, it insures a good crop of fruit. Varieties like Washington, Bradshaw, Pond's Seedling, Red Egg, Yellow Egg, etc., are not disturbed by the curculio until they quit work on the first named varieties. The plums of those varieties are usually 1-4 grown before they commence to work on them and they continue until a larva hatches in each plum. If they are left unmolested and the weather is favorable for them to work they will ruin the entire crops, as they will work on these varieties until ripe. I will here state for those not familiar with the habits of the curculio that the brood of this insect that appears the last of May and fore part of June are the ones that ruin the crop and if the trees are freed of them the last of May and June, the damage then done after that time usually thins the fruit so that it attains full size and no one should for a moment hesitate planting those finer varieties, as with them lies the profits of plum culture. The time of day most favorable to catch the curculio is in the morning after they have warmed up and gone to work and on warm afternoons until sundown.

"Pruning."—Plum trees need but little pruning. Simply cutting out the surplus branches and those crossing each other, and occasionally shortening a leading branch to bring the tree into shape, is all that may be required. This may be done in mild weather, after severe freezing is past, and before the sap starts in the spring. Trees are not benefitted by summer pruning. The heads should be low, not over 3 feet from the ground. When trimmed up to long body they are liable to sun-scald on the south and south-west side. Decay soon follows and many a promising orchard has been ruined by having too long and bare a body. Where the trunk is partially shaded this rarely occurs."

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

DeSoto.—Medium size, bright red, good quality, very hardy, extremely productive.

Mariana.—Medium size, red, hardy and productive, ripens after Wild Goose.

Pottawatomie.—Medium size, skin yellow in the dots, hardy and immense bearer.

Robinson.—Medium size, red on yellow ground, flesh very fine, juicy, almost sweet, hardy and extremely productive; August.

Wild Goose.—Large, red, with blue bloom, sweet; last of June.

Wolf.—Large, deep red, perfect free stone, hardy and productive.

PRICES.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Four to six feet, No. 1.....	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$15.00
Three to four feet, No. 2 .....	.15	1.50	10.00

Japan Plums.

Competent judges speak of them in the following terms:

J. H. Hale, Connecticut's most skillful peach grower, says: "I have fruited Abundance, Burbank and Satsuma and find them reliable. The fruit is very handsome and quality good."

S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y., noted plum grower, says: "With the vigor and productiveness of the Kieffer pear, early and hardy, large size, attractive color, solid flesh, rendering them desirable shippers, with quality good for eating or canning, they must become a popular fruit."

Prof. L. H. Bailey: "A promising fruit from China; has all the characteristics to make it valuable. The seedlings that will be produced from them in the next 25 years will revolutionize plum growing."

H. E. VanDeman, U. S. Pomologist, says: "Burbank and Satsuma are good plums, deserving attention on the part of fruit growers, and will be largely planted when known."

What local fruit growers say of them grown in Niagara Co., N. Y.:

J. W. Bedencap, manager of Hall & Ferguson's cold storage house, practical fruit grower and custom house officer, says: "I have fruited three varieties of Japan plums for four years and find them all of great value. Ogon and Small Botton ripen July 20th. I have never seen a nicer sight on a tree than the Ogon plum when ripe. Abundance is a marvel of productiveness also and good quality. Ripens here August 10th."

James H. Childs, custom-house officer and practical fruit grower, says: "The most valuable fruit for this locality I have ever grown. Their earliness and good shipping qualities should be considered by all interested in plum culture."

Willard Hopkins: "Handsome both in tree and fruit; quality good."

Hon. L. P. Gillott: "My trees came in bearing the second year after planting and surprised me with the quantity of beautiful and delicious fruit."

Ex-Custom-House Officer A. J. Eaton: "My trees grew 4 feet last summer and are the picture of thrift and vigor."

Harvey Cudback says: "My Ogons are very productive. Mrs. C. prizes them highly for canning."

Price, Japan Plums..... 25c

VARIETIES.

Abundance.—Tree a strong and handsome grower, hardy, thrifty, bearing young, producing large crops of showy fruit. Large, oblong, nearly covered with bright red, and with heavy bloom, flesh orange yellow, sweet, juicy. One of the first of this class of plums imported and one of the most popular.

Burbank.—A vigorous grower, bears very young. Large, nearly globular, clear red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow. Fruit larger and better and from 2 to 4 weeks later than the Abundance.

Ogon.—Medium size, clear lemon color, with light bloom, flesh thick, meaty, firm; freestone, excellent for canning.

Simoni.—(Apricot Plum.) Fruit red, flat, flesh apricot yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Not so valuable as the others.

Satsuma.—Large, color purple and red with blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red, good quality, pit very small; ripens in August.

Apricot.

Early Golden.—Small, pale yellow, juicy, very sweet and good. Bears as often with me as peaches do. Price, 20 cents.

Moorepark.—Large, yellow with red cheek, juicy, rich flavor. Price 20 cents.

Russian.—Small, very acid. Price, 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Quince.

Orange.—Fruit large, bright yellow. Price, 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

The Grape.

From Fruit Manual Kansas State Horticultural Society's Report, 1893.

The grape finds a home in Kansas. Nearly all varieties, both new and old, are successfully grown in some portions of the state. But not all soils or locations are adapted to all varieties; hence a judicious care must be given to selecting of lands, with regard to their adaptation to the varieties intended to be used.

There is no home so small, no dooryard so crowded, but will afford ample room for one or more grapevines, which may be trained on the porch or even the gable end of buildings. Their roots will follow down the cellar wall, or occupy the ground under the porch floor, and thrive.

Site.—A vineyard should not be planted too near the poultry yard or a timber lot, because of the liability to destruction of its crop of fruit by poultry and birds.

Elevation.—High lands are preferable, as such oftener escape late spring or early autumn frosts, and afford the needed circulation of air among the vines, which to some extent will avert the tendency of the fruit to rot. On such lands the wood matures best, and the fruit is of the best quality.

Slope.—A southerly or easterly sloping location is preferable. A northern slope will produce the finest appearing fruit for market, but not the best in quality.

Soil.—It should be of an ordinary fertility, and such as would yield a fair crop of corn. Gravelly and sandy soils having a loose subsoil are preferable; rich, loamy lands are objectionable.

Drainage.—All soils retaining a surplus of water should have drainage both of the surface and subsoil.

Wind-breaks are not essential to the success of a vineyard, excepting on the western prairies, for a protection from sweeping winds, and to prevent the snow from being swept off the land, as it forms an excellent protection to the roots of plants.

Preparation of the Ground.—Deep plowing of the surface, and stirring of the subsoil to the depth of 15 or 18 inches, are essential. This, followed by thorough harrowing, will place the land in proper shape for planting.

Planting.—Springtime is generally preferred, and not until the ground has become warm. This will occur generally between the first and fifteenth of April.

Distance to Plant.—Slow-growing vines, like the Delaware, do not require as much space as the Concord. Therefore the character of the plant to be used should govern the distance. For a general rule the distance may range from seven to nine feet for the rows, and the same for plants in the row.

Laying off the Ground.—Stake off the land in rows, at the distances apart desired, and with a plow open a furrow along the line of stakes, until the desired depth for planting the vines is obtained. Then stretch a line along the plat in an opposite direction, and at the point of crossing each furrow set a vine.

Selection of Plants.—A strong one-year-old, having a good supply of fibrous roots, is preferable.

Planting.—The vines should have their tops cut back to only two buds, all bruised and damaged portions of roots removed, and kept moistened and protected from exposure to winds and sun while planting along the line at the crossing of the furrows. All roots must be spread out in a natural position, covered with well pulverized dirt, and filled up well around the plant and tramped down. In sandy soil set the vines deep; in clay lands it is best to plant shallow.

Cultivation.—The first year it should be thorough, and the ground kept free from weeds, but should cease by July 1. Some vineyardists grow crops of beans, cabbage, potatoes or tomatoes between the rows, to utilize the ground, and partly compensate for the expense of culture, while others discountenance any use of the land.

Pruning.—In the eastern portion of the state trimming may be done in early spring, and before the sap has started to flow, while in the western part of the state fall is recommended, and as soon as the vine casts its leaves, by removing all of the cane to the two or three buds nearest the ground, and then covering the plant with straw or dirt. The following spring remove all the canes excepting two or three of the strongest, which should be tied to stakes. The following spring one cane, about three feet long, may be left on all strong vines for fruiting, but all the weak ones should be treated in manner recommended for the previous spring. Young vines must not be allowed to overbear, for an injury may occur from which the vines may never recover. For the following year each strong vine may be permitted to carry two canes, cut back to four feet in length.

Summer Pruning.—As the "forms" (fruit clusters) appear, pinch off the shoot about one joint beyond the last "form;" also remove all weakly forms and shoots, excepting three or four of the strongest, which are for the next year's bearing canes. They are to be treated the following spring the same as recommended for the spring of the third year, and the old canes removed.

Trellising and Training.—Trellises should be constructed in the spring of the third year, by getting the material on to the ground during the winter, and the posts sharpened. As soon as frost leaves the ground they can quite easily be driven, and are much firmer by this process than can be made by setting in a hole with the earth tamped down around them. The post at the end of each row should be heavy, and well braced, to resist the strain of the wires when stretched upon them. The lower wire should be at least three feet from the ground, and each of the others above it one foot apart. On these the canes should be fastened in fan shape, and to each of the lower wires.

Handling the Fruit.—As the fruit will keep but a short time, it should be marketed as soon as ripe, and packed in the common grape baskets, which may be of different sizes, for convenience of customers. Before packed, all defective berries should be removed, and clusters then placed with the stem downward. If for a distant market, they must be picked before fully ripened.

Varieties recommended by the committee preparing the manual:

Early.—Hartford, Moore's Early, Champion, Early Victor.

Medium.—Concord, Delaware, Pocklington, Martha.

Late.—Catawba, Goethe, Dracut Amber, Ives, Clinton.

VARIETIES.—BLACK.

Concord.—Too well known to need description. Is still the standard for profit.

PRICES.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
One year, No. 1	\$0.05	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$15.00
Two years, No. 1 .....	.10	.75	3.00	20.00

Cottage.—A seedling of Concord, and very similar in growth, size and quality, ripens a few days earlier. Price, 10 cents each; \$1.00 a dozen.

Eaton.—Very large in bunch and berry, similar to Concord in other respects. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per doz.

Moore's Early.—Bunch large, berry large, with heavy blue bloom, vine exceedingly hardy. One of the best early grapes, quality very good. Price, 10 cents each; \$1.00 a dozen, \$4.00 a hundred.

Telegraph.—Bunch medium to large, very compact, berries medium, flesh sweet, juicy, ripens before Concord, vine hardy, very productive. Price, 10 cents each; \$1.00 a dozen.

Worden.—Bunch large, berries very large, skin thin, earlier than Concord and superior to it in many respects. Price, 5 cents each; 50 cents a dozen; \$3.00 a hundred.

Wilder.—Bunch large, berry very large, flesh tender, good, ripens about with Concord, vine hardy, vigorous and productive. Price, 10 cents each; \$1.00 a dozen.

RED.

Delaware.—Bunch small, compact, berries small, skin thin, very sweet and spicy, delicious flavor. Price, 10 cents each; \$1.00 a dozen.

Brighton.—Bunch large, berries medium in size, excellent in flavor, ripens early. Price, 10 cents each; 75 cents a dozen.

Woodruff Red.—A large, handsome, red grape, supposed to be a seedling of Concord, large in bunch and berry, good for market; vine a strong grower, very hardy. Price, 10 cents each; \$1.00 a dozen.

WHITE.

Diamond.—Large in bunch and berry, skin firm, flesh tender and juicy, quality very good, vine hardy and productive, early. Price, 10 cents each, \$1.00 a dozen.

F. B. Hayes.—A fine family variety, excellent in quality, skin firm, flesh tender and juicy, a fine amber yellow color. Price, 10 cents each, \$1.00 a dozen.

Pocklington.—A very good late white or golden colored grape, just as hardy and prolific as its parent Concord, large in bunch and berry, good quality. Price, 5 cents each; 50 cents a dozen; \$4.00 a hundred.

Currants.

Plant 3x4 feet, in cool, heavy land. Should be planted very early in the spring, or still better planted in the fall.

Prices—Two years, 10 cents each; 75 cents a dozen, \$5.00 a hundred.

VARIETIES.

Cherry, Red Dutch, Laversailles, White Grape.

Two years Fay's Prolific, 15 cents each; \$1.25 a dozen; \$8.00 a hundred.

Gooseberries.

Houghton.—Medium size, pale red, very productive. Price, 5 cents each; 50 cents a dozen; \$3.50 a hundred.

Downing.—Very large, whitish green, quality good, prolific, good for house use or market. Price, 8 cents each, 75 cents a dozen, \$5.00 a hundred.

Blackberries.

Snyder.—Medium size, very hardy, enormously productive. Price, 25 cents a dozen; \$1.00 a hundred; \$7.00 a thousand.

Taylor.—Large size, productive. Price, 25 cents a dozen; \$1.00 a hundred; \$10.00 a thousand.

Raspberries.

Hopkins.—Black, sweet, native of Kansas. Price, 25 cents a dozen; \$1.00 a hundred; \$10.00 a thousand.

Kansas.—Origin, Douglas county, Kansas; black cap, very large, equal to the Gregg in every respect and superior to it in flavor and hardness. Price, 60 cents a dozen; \$3.00 a hundred.

Cuthbert.—Large, red, one of the best. Price, 25 cents a dozen; \$1.00 a hundred; \$8.00 a thousand.

The Strawberry.

From Fruit Manual Kansas State Horticultural Society's Report, 1893.

This class of fruit is a success over a large portion of the state. Its easy culture, productive habits, and the delicious character of its fruit, have combined to make it desirable and popular wherever grown.

Time for Planting.—Experience has settled upon spring as the best time, and as early as the land can be suitably prepared. Planting may be done the last of August and fore part of September, when circumstances unavoidably have prevented it in early spring, but never with the best results.

Distance Apart.—This is governed somewhat by the character of the varieties used. But for a mixed lot and field culture, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet is best for the rows, and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the row. In garden culture, plant two rows 15 inches apart, and the plants one foot in the row. Then leave a space $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, and plant two more rows in the same form as the first; and continue in this form until the land is filled out.

Preparing the Ground.—Thoroughly and deeply plow the land, in autumn, if practicable. If not, then as early in spring as condition will permit, and harrow until well pulverized.

Selecting Plants.—Strong, vigorous one-year-old plants should always be used (older ones are not worth planting). Their roots should be packed in some dampened material as fast as taken from the ground, and kept so until either "heeled in" or planted in the row.

Planting.—A man with a spade, beginning at the end of a mark where the row is to be planted, places the middle of the spade on the mark and crossways of the row, thrusts it into the ground at an easy angle to a sufficient depth to receive the roots of the plant in a natural position, shoves the handle forward to an upright position, and at the same time another man grasping a plant well down onto the crown with the thumb and forefinger, places the same into the opening and under the spade sufficiently deep to have its crown a little under the ground when let back by lifting out the spade, and gently pressed down with the foot as the spade passes to the next place for a plant. Two men should in this way plant from 2,500 to 3,000 plants in a day. Care should be taken not to form too great a depression around plants, as heavy rains will wash in the dirt, covering the crown so deep that it will rot before the start gets above ground, unless the weather is quite warm.

Cultivation.—This work should be commenced shortly after the planting is finished, and continued constantly through the season until autumn frost occurs. At first run a cultivator between the rows, gauged so as to turn the ground to the plants, avoiding covering them, and the forming a trench which would retain rainfalls around the plants. Then follow with hoe to level down any ridges which may occur, and clear out all weeds. In some kinds of heavy clay soils it sometimes becomes necessary to run a one-horse turning plow with the bar side well up to the row, and in a few days work the dirt back to the row with a cultivator. As a strong plant growth is the one important end to be gained, it is folly to permit the newly-set plants to develop blossoms and fruit the first year; therefore all such growths should be promptly pinched off as soon as they appear. All runners should be promptly removed until the plant becomes well established; then, if to be grown under the matted-row system, the runners should be turned into the space between the hills, and then into the space between the rows. During the after season, in cultivating,

fasten to the front of the cultivator a crossbar, on each end of which is attached a rolling coultter, gauged at such a distance apart as will give the desired space for culture between the matted rows. This implement will remove all plants from the space. Matted rows have generally the preference to any other system of growing the strawberry, the main reason being that the prevalence of root-destroying insects will not be so disastrous as the single-hill system.

Winter Protection.—Every plantation should have a protection during the winter months, and in a bearing season until the crop of fruit is gathered. Old prairie hay is the best, being freer from weed seeds and other foul matter than most any other substance. This should be placed on the rows in autumn or early winter, as the ground becomes frozen, to prevent injury occurring from heaving of the land by freezing, and the exposure of the roots to sun and wind; also during the fruiting season, to retain moisture.

Renewing or Continuing a Plantation.—Some very successful growers adopt the plan of plowing under all plants after they have yielded a crop of fruit, holding that a second year's crop is not profitable; and, further, that should there be a prevalence of insects noxious to the leaves and roots, as the Leaf Roller, White Grub, and Crown Borer, such treatment will cause their extermination. Others continue their plantations through two or more years. This method requires breaking up the land, and leaving about one-foot strips of plants, which answer for rows, at proper distances apart throughout the plantation, and cultivating the spaces between as in a new plantation.

VARIETIES.

Varieties marked thus (P) are pistillate and need a bisexual (B) variety in every second or third row to secure proper fertilization of the flower.

Barton (P.)—Large, conical in form, moderately firm, bright red, of good quality, is growing in favor, very productive. Price, 25 cts. per doz.

Beder Wood (B.)—The best early variety for home use or market, strong grower, very productive, fruit good size, round, light red, fair quality. Price, 25 cents a dozen; 50 cents a hundred; \$3.50 a thousand.

Bubach (P.)—Very large, moderately firm, fair quality, plant is healthy, vigorous and productive. Good for home use or near market. Price 25 cents a dozen; 50 cents a hundred.

Captain Jack (B.)—Medium in size, fine form, good color and quality, very firm, plant one of the best. Price 50 cents a hundred; \$4 a thousand.

Gandy (B.)—Fruit large, light red, uniform in size and shape, moderately productive, needs heavy soil, and high cultivation. Plant one of the best, very firm. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 50 cents per hundred.

Gardner (B.)—(For description see list of special fruits). Price, 3 plants for 50 cents; \$2 a dozen.

Greenville (P.)—(For description see list of special fruits). Price 40 cents per dozen; \$1 per hundred.

Haverland (P.)—Fruit large, fine form, conical, bright red, only moderately firm. Plant very vigorous and enormously productive, good for home or near market.

Parker Earl (B.)—Large, conical, glossy scarlet, firm. Plant very large, enormously productive, needs heavy manuring and thorough cultivation to enable the plants to ripen their enormous loads of fruit; quality of fruit very good. Price, 25 cts per dozen; \$1.00 per hundred.

Robinson (B.)—Of Kansas origin, good size, firm, good grower, productive. Price 30 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per hundred.

Warfield (P.)—The beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor, combined with good size, make it a very valuable sort. It is fast superceding the Crescent. It ripens about with the latter. Price 50 cents a hundred; \$3.50 a thousand.

Miscellaneous.

Osage Hedge, No. 1, per M.....	\$ 1 25; 10 M	\$10 00
Asparagus, Palmetto, per 100.....	1 00; per M	7 50
" Conover's, ".....	1 00; " "	6 00
Rhubarb, Linnaeus, per dozen.....	75; per 100	5 00
Horseradish, per dozen.....	25; " "	2 00
Paeonies, each.....	25; ½ doz.	1 00
Cinnamon Vine, each.....	15	....
Gladiolus, mixed colors, per dozen.....	25; per 100	1 50
Tuberose, Excelsior, per dozen.....	50	....
Yucca Filamentosa, each.....	25	....

Roses.

Roses should be planted away from the shade; if possible they should be protected from the wind, and whether planted in beds or borders, they should have the ground deeply spaded and have a liberal application of well rotted manure worked into the soil. Stir the ground around the plants with the hoe or trowel during the growing season, being careful not to go deep enough, at first few times after planting, to disturb the roots. A vigorous, healthy growth must precede fine flowers. There should be good natural or artificial drainage. When planting be careful to keep roots moist and away from the wind; firm the soil about the roots thoroughly.

Prune dormant roses, when planting, to about 6 or 8 inches, and, annually thereafter cut back closely all weak shoots; the vigorous shoots should have only slight pruning.

Protection of some kind should be given to even the very hardy roses, for they will all give earlier, finer, and a greater abundance of bloom for the little time it takes to do so. A very common method of protecting the large growers is to draw the bush to a compact erect form and wrap some hay or straw about the bush and secure it well with twine. Smaller or dwarf growing kinds can be pressed to one side and down to the ground and have a liberal covering of coarse manure or other litter, taking care to not put on enough to smother the plants. Another method is to cover with soil, this is a good and convenient way when the plants are small. Many of the tender, ever-blooming roses may be grown this way and left out over winter and give an abundance of bloom for the little trouble and expense required.

Our roses are all grown out doors and are strong 1 and 2 year old plants, and will give plenty of bloom the first year except the summer and prairie roses.

Prices, except where otherwise noted: Each 25 cents; dozen \$2.00; per hundred, \$15.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

This is considered the most valuable class of roses; they are distinguished chiefly for their vigor, hardiness, and large flowers. They are the best for planting in permanent beds or borders.

Alfred Colomb.—A seedling of Gen. Jacqueminot. Rich crimson, very large, full and of fine globular form, extremely fragrant, one of the best roses in cultivation.

Anne de Diesbach.—A beautiful shade of carmine, very large, fragrant, fine in form.

Gen. Jacqueminot.—Rich velvety crimson, not full, but large and very attractive in bud, fragrant. One of the most popular of its class.

Gen. Washington.—Bright, rich crimson, large, very full; one of the best for general planting.

Jean Liband.—A good dark rose, large, full fragrant.

John Hopper.—Bright rose color, large, full, a profuse bloomer.

LaFrance.—Delicate silvery pink, very large, full, fine globular form, a constant bloomer. The sweetest in fragrance, most delicate in coloring of all roses. A Hybrid Tea. 15 cents each.

Magna Charta.—Pink, full, globular in form, a fragrant excellent rose. A summer rose.

Madame Charles Wood.—One of the best roses for general planting ever introduced. Flower very large, full and double. Color deep crimson.

Madame Masson.—Redish crimson, large, double, fine form. Constant bloomer.

Madame Plantier.—Pure white, medium size, full. Produced in great abundance early in the season. Good for cemetery or planting in masses. Summer rose.

Paul Nepron.—Deep rose color, full, the largest rose in cultivation.

Victor Verdier.—Bright rose with carmine center, free bloomer, wood nearly smooth.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle.—Pale blush, rose and white, very double.

Queen of the Prairies.—Flowers very large, of globular form. A bright rosy red changing to lighter as flower opens, very strong, rapid grower.

Russel's Cottage.—Dark velvety crimson, very double and full, a profuse bloomer, strong grower. Desirable.

MOSS ROSES.

This class of roses is chiefly admired for the mossy covering of the buds. Strong, vigorous growers, perfectly hardy, they are justly esteemed, being desirable for out door culture.

Crested Moss.—Deep, pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest, fragrant.

Salet.—Light rose color, medium in size, flat form, fairly good buds, very free. "A perpetual moss."

New and Special Roses.

We present here two roses of unusual merit as pillar roses or for pegging down. Of different colors, for the above purposes they would form excellent companions, contrasting finely together:

Crimson Rambler.—"The plant is of a vigorous growth, making shoots from eight to ten feet during the season, rendering it a charming pillar Rose. It is also magnificent in bush form, and for covering buildings, trellises, etc., it cannot be excelled. One of the striking characteristics of this Rose is its remarkable color, which is the brightest crimson, which remains undimmed to the end, showing none of the objectionable purplish tint so common in crimson roses.

"The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, each carrying from thirty to forty blooms. The foliage is bright green and glossy, and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the flowers. It is said to be exceedingly hardy." Price, 50 cents each.

Mary Washington.—"One of the hardiest of the ever-blooming climbers. Claimed to have originated in the garden of George Washington over one hundred years ago. It is a free bloomer, producing flowers in large clusters. It blooms profusely when very small and does not make a large growth the first year, but the second year throws up strong canes that make splendid pillar or trellis plants, covered with bloom throughout the whole season. Flowers medium size, pure white and very fragrant."

Tea's Weeping Mulberry.

A very graceful weeping tree. Good for hot and dry climate, where none of the weeping trees, valued so highly in the East, will succeed. At two or three years of age it will form a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long and slender branches drooping to the ground. Price \$1.25.

Deciduous Shrubs.

Althea or *Rose of Sharon*.—A flowering shrub of easy cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September. Price 25 cents.

Calycanthus.—*Sweet Scented Shrub*.—Foliage rich, flower of rare chocolate color, having a peculiar, pleasant odor. Price 25 cents.

Hydrangea.—Large, panicle-flowered, white, produced in great abundance, in July and August, when but few trees or shrubs are in bloom, very desirable. Price, 25 cts.

Lilac.—Common purple and white, strong plants. Price 25 cents.

Philadelphus—*Syringa*.—White flowers, fragrant. Price 30 cents.

Prunus Pissardii.—Purple-leaved plum, retains its color throughout the season, has small white flowers. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.

Prunus Triloba—*Double Flowering Plum*.—Flower delicate pink, thickly set on the branches in May. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.

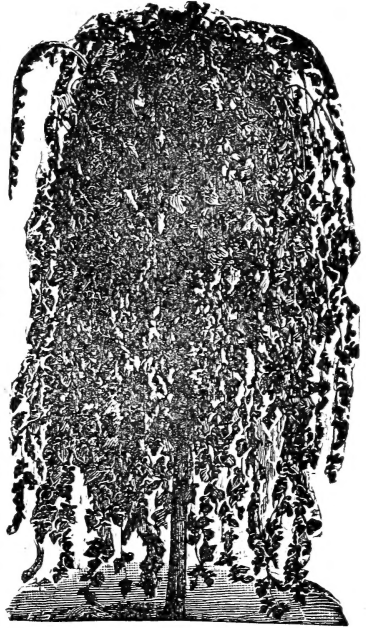
Pyrus Japonica—*Japan Quince*.—Scarlet flower. One of the first to bloom in the spring; a valuable plant. Price 25 cents.

Snowball.—A well known shrub with globular cluster of pure white flowers in May. Price 30 cents.

Weigelia.—Rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers, produced in great abundance after the lilacs have shed their bloom. Price 25 cents.

Weigelia—*variegated leaved*.—Dwarfish in its habits of growth, flower nearly white. Price 40 cents.

Tamarix.—A very pretty shrub, with small leaves similar to those of the Juniper, and delicate, small pink flowers in spikes. Price 25 cents.



Hardy Vines and Creepers.

Ampelopsis—*Quinquefolia*.—Virginia Creeper or Woodbine, strong grower. Price 25 cents.

Ampelopsis—*Veitchii*.—Boston Ivy, foliage three-lobed, glossy, forming a dense sheet of green. Price 40 cents.

Bignonia—*Grandiflora*.—Trumpet flower. Immense blossoms of crimson and yellow. Price 25 cents.

Clematis—*Jackmanii*.—Very large, star-shaped, purple. Price 50 cents.

Clematis.—Large, white flowers. Price 25 cents.

Honeysuckle.—White, fragrant. Price 15 cents.

Honeysuckle.—Scarlet. Price 25 cents.

Wisteria—*Chinese*.—Blue, a rapid grower and profuse bloomer. Price 25 cents.

Evergreens.

This is a very useful as well as ornamental class of trees. Whether planted in masses about buildings or grounds for a protection against storm (in winter or summer) or as single specimens on the lawns they may be made "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." For six months of the year (one-half of the time) they are the only trees with foliage or signs of life, and this too at the time of year when we most need their foliage to protect us from wintry blasts. Those who have not tried them as wind breaks cannot have the slightest conception of their merits in this line. If small plants are used the cost of securing a wind-break is very insignificant. For the average planter, small trees once transplanted are the safest. Our trees are from one to four times transplanted, and with proper treatment are as sure to grow as deciduous plants. It is sure death to an evergreen to allow its roots to become dry.

Arbor Vitæ, American.—A native of the western part of the U. S. Growth thick and bushy. Does not stand drought well on high or sandy soil. Price 25c each; \$2.50 a doz.

Arbor Vitæ, Pyramidal.—A hardy sort, with very compact growth. A valuable cemetery tree. Price 50 cents.

Arbor Vitæ Golden.—Has a golden tinge during the growing season very dwarfish in habit of growth. Price 50 cents.

Irish Juniper.—Of erect, compact growth, very regular in form, a good cemetery tree on account of the small space it occupies. Price 40c each; \$4.00 a doz.

Pine, Austrian or Black.—Very robust, hardy, and spreading in habit of growth, leaves long, stiff and dark green, growth rapid, very valuable for the west. Price 50c each; \$4.00 a doz.; 2 ft., 25 cents.

Pine, Scotch.—Similar to the above, but of more rapid growth when young, and of lighter green color, very hardy, valuable for shelter. Price 50 cents each; \$4.00 a doz.; 2 ft., 25 cents.

Red Cedar.—A well known tree, of hardy rapid growth, varies much in habit and color of foliage, some quite stiff, regular and conical, others loose and irregular. Price 50c each; \$4.00 a dozen; 2 ft., 25 cents.

Spruce, Norway.—A very popular and valuable tree in many parts of the U. S. but in Kansas it is variable in its growth; seems to require heavy black soil to succeed. Price 25c each; \$2.00 a doz.

The evergreens listed above are from 2 to 4 feet in height, are from 2 to 3 times transplanted, and the prices are for trees sacked or boxed ready to be transported a reasonable distance and insure a good growth the first season.

To those who wish to plant a large number of evergreens for ornamenting spacious grounds or for wind breaks, we make the following prices for trees in lots of 100 or more:

Red Cedar, 18 to 24 inches, twice transplanted.....	15c.
" 12 " 18 " " ".....	10c.
" 4 " 6 " " once transplanted.....	5c.
Pine, S. & Aus., 8 to 12 inches ".....	6c.

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